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## Canada's new Secretary of State for External Affairs

Allan J. MacEachen, President of the Privy Council and Government House Leader since 1970, was appointed by Prime Minister Trudeau as Canada's new Secretary of State for External Affairs on August 8. He replaces Mitchell Sharp, who is now in Mr. MacEachen's former portfolio.

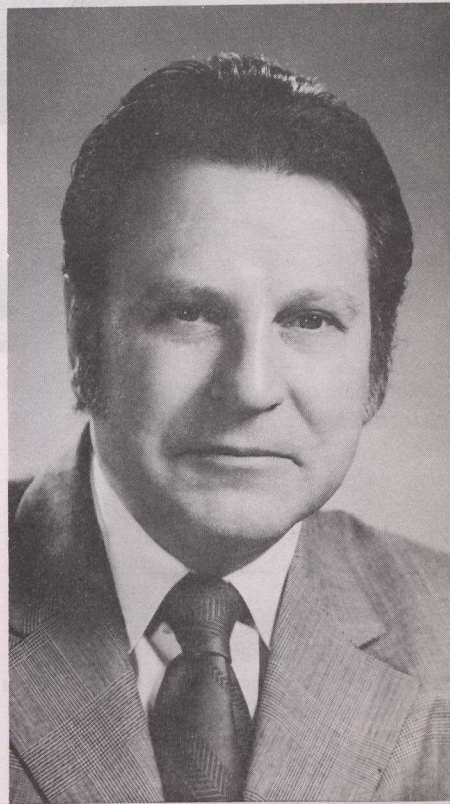


Photo John Evans

*Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

Mr. MacEachen was born in Inverness, Nova Scotia on July 6, 1921, the son of Angus MacEachen and Annie Gillis.

Educated in Inverness schools, and at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., where he received his B.A., he received an M.A. from the University of Toronto, and did post graduate studies in economics and industrial relations at the University of Chicago and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston.

He became professor of economics at St. F.X. at the age of 25, and from 1948 to 1951, he was head of the university's Department of Economics and

Social Science. During this period, he also directed the People's School and adult education program sponsored by the university's Extension department.

Mr. MacEachen first entered federal politics in 1953, when he was elected member for Inverness-Richmond, his home constituency. He was re-elected in 1957, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1972 and 1974.

From 1958 to 1962, he worked in Ottawa as special assistant (for economic affairs) in the office of the late former Prime Minister L.B. Pearson, who was at that time the Leader of the Official Opposition.

Following the election of a Liberal Government in April 1963, the new External Affairs Minister was appointed Minister of Labour. In this portfolio, Mr. MacEachen piloted the Canada Labour Code through Parliament and brought about the settlement of a long-standing Great Lakes labour dispute.

### Social security work

Mr. MacEachen was appointed Minister of National Health and Welfare in December 1965, and during his tenure, a series of major programs in the field of social security were brought forward and passed by Parliament. These included the Canada Assistance Act, the Health Resources Fund, Medicare and the Guaranteed Income Supplement for old-age security recipients.

Mr. MacEachen was Government House Leader in 1967-68 and served as chairman of the committee on the reform of parliamentary procedure. This committee produced a series of wide-ranging reforms that became the basis of a major updating of the rules and procedures of Canada's Parliament.

After his re-election in the general election of June 25, 1968, in the new Nova Scotia constituency of Cape Breton Highlands-Canso, Mr. MacEachen was appointed Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

He served as Manpower and Immigration Minister until September four years ago, when he was named President of the Privy Council and Government House Leader.



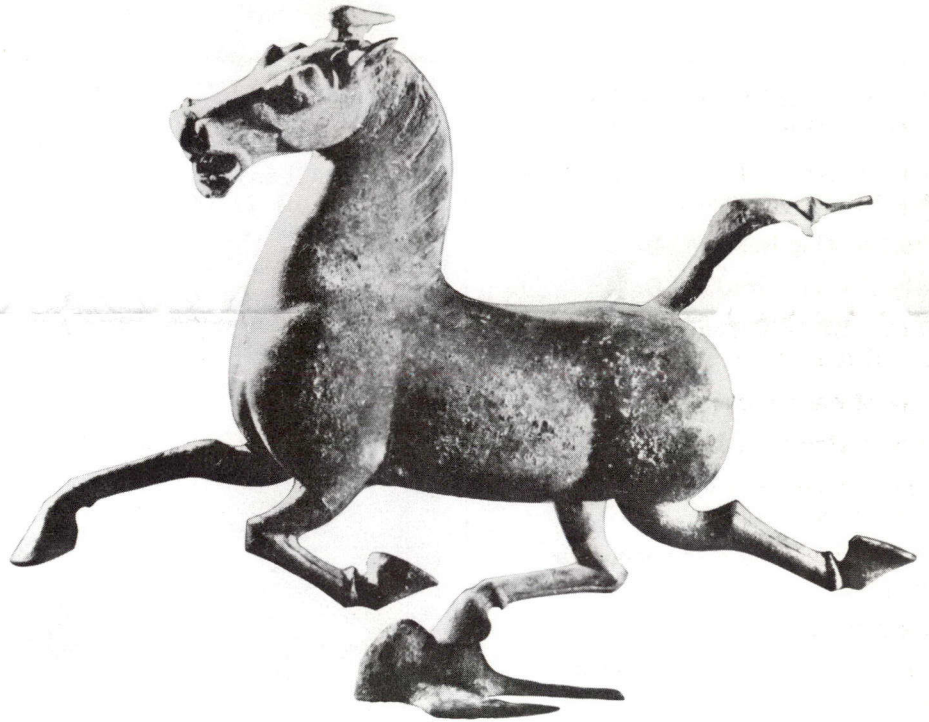
### Chinese archaeological treasures at Royal Ontario Museum: an exhibition to end all exhibitions

A display of close to 400 archaeological treasures, the dates of which span more than half a million years of Chinese history, was opened at the Royal Ontario Museum on August 7 by Mrs. Jules Léger, wife of Canada's Governor General.

The Genius of China: An Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China, better known as the Chinese Exhibition, is in Toronto — its first showing in North America — under the cultural agreement between the Governments of Canada and the People's Republic of



Earthenware figure of a tomb guardian covered with three-colour glaze, from the T'ang dynasty, early 8th century A.D. It was supposed to ward off evil spirits from the tomb and its contents. Excavated in 1959.



Bronze figure of a flying horse of the Eastern Han dynasty, 2nd century A.D. This piece, excavated in 1969, is the only sculpture that has been found of

a horse depicting a pacing animal. The figure balances on a swallow, the bird turning its head in surprise at the touch of a hoof.

China and follows highly successful visits to Paris, London, Vienna and Stockholm.

Some 500,000 visitors are expected to see the show during its three-month stay ending on November 16. In London and Paris the exhibition, which is insured for \$50 million, drew huge crowds; in London, more than three quarters of a million people passed through the Royal Academy while it was there. One critic writing in the *Sunday Times* of London said:

"The treasures of China have arrived. As they emerged from grey packing cases, the Royal Academy was taken over by a dazzling company of princesses, actors and musicians, prancing horses, riders and grooms. With these prizes have come an array of goods, both sumptuous and mundane, to show us just how rich the soils of China still are in the buried treasures of her imperial past."

The cultural age of the exhibits goes back 600,000 years, beginning with the plaster cast of the Lantien Man, discovered in 1964, and ending with

objects of each dynasty up to the fourteenth century, at about the time Marco Polo travelled to China.

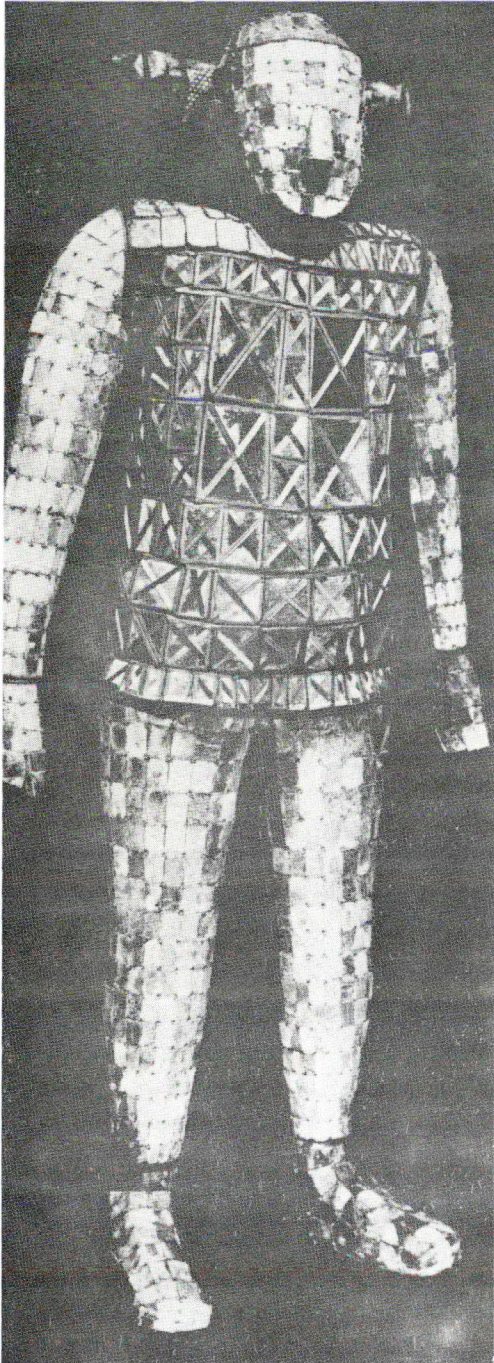
Since the People's Republic of China was established in 1949, Western scholars have followed with intense interest Chinese publications describing remarkable archaeological discoveries. These included priceless pieces of unsurpassed beauty as well as artifacts of significant historical importance. In late 1971 and early 1972 many of the objects, which were unearthed during the Cultural Revolution that began in 1966, were seen in Peking for the first time. They caused a sensation.

The finds included jade burial suits that had clothed the bodies of a prince and princess of the Han dynasty, a remarkable bronze representation of a flying horse, silver and gold bowls of sophisticated design of the T'ang dynasty, porcelain objects of remarkable translucence of the Sung dynasty, beautiful bronze objects of the Shang dynasty and exquisite miniatures of leopards inlaid with silver and gems.



All the objects at the Royal Ontario Museum display were unearthed during the past 25 years.

The Chinese exhibition has been described as "the exhibition to end all exhibitions".



*This burial suit of Princess Tou Wan, made of 2,160 pieces of jade, sewn together with 703 grams of gold thread, would probably take an expert more than ten years to make. It was found in her tomb in 1968. Jade was believed to preserve the body from decay.*



*One of the interesting bronzes on display is this rectangular four-legged ritual food vessel, which has a realistic human mask in high relief on each of its four sides. The object probably*

*was used in connection with human sacrifice, though the significance of its unique design is not fully understood. Shang dynasty (1523-1027 B.C.)*



*Bronze leopards inlaid with silver and gems found in 1968 in the tomb of Princess Tou Wan of the Western Han*



*dynasty, late 2nd century B.C. They were probably used as shroud weights.*



### Visit of King Hussein

King Hussein of Jordan visited Ottawa from August 6 to 8, on his way to Vancouver, where he was the guest of honour at the opening ceremonies of the Abbotsford International Air Show. The King was accompanied by Queen Alya. While in Ottawa, King Hussein held discussions with Prime Minister Trudeau and the Secretary of State for External Affairs and called on the Governor General.

### Sale of valves to U.S.S.R.

A contract covering the sale of \$7,785,000-worth of valves by Velan Engineering of Montreal to Machinimport, a buying agency for the Soviet Union, was signed in London, England in July. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce announced recently. It is the largest sale of valves from North America to the Soviet Union.

Velan, a Canadian company formed by A.K. Velan in 1951 is Canada's largest valve manufacturer. Some 500 people are employed at its plant in Ville St. Laurent, a Montreal suburb. Last year's exports totalled \$12.8 million.

### Possibility of Candu station in New Brunswick

The Atomic Energy Control Board announced recently that it had received an application from the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for approval of a site near Point Lepreau, New Brunswick for location of a twin-unit Candu nuclear power station. The site is on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy some 24 miles southwest of Saint John. Each unit of the twin-unit station will have a nominal output of 600 megawatts (electric).

The application and its supporting documentation will be reviewed by both the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee (whose membership includes representatives from relevant federal, provincial and municipal government agencies) and by the Board's own staff of nuclear safety engineers prior to consideration by the Board.

### Care of war veterans living abroad

Some 7,500 pensioned Canadian war veterans reside outside Canada, mainly in the United States and Britain but also in such other locations as Polynesia, Monaco, Central Africa and South America. S.J. (Bud) Nelson, administrator of the Foreign Relations Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and his staff of six, look after their treatment requirements and also are responsible for the medical treatment of veterans from Allied countries who live in Canada. In the U.S., the Foreign Relations Division deals with more than 170 institutions belonging to the U.S. Veterans Administration. In Britain, veterans are contacted through the Department of Health and Social Security.

Although the only country with which Canada has a formal agreement concerning veterans is the U.S., a working agreement exists with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, which covers medical treatment of veterans on a reciprocal basis. For the last three countries mentioned Canada's DVA looks after their veterans' medical requirements both in Canada and in the U.S. The Division also deals with pensioned veterans from other Allied countries such as the Netherlands and Norway.

#### Differing regulations

Regulations covering the treatment of veterans in Canada and the U.S. differ in several major respects. For example, a qualified Canadian veteran can emigrate to the U.S., take out American citizenship and still be eligible for Canadian benefits such as pension and medical treatment for a pensionable condition. The reverse situation, however, does not apply.

If an American veteran comes to Canada and takes out Canadian citizenship, he no longer receives medical treatment in Canada at the expense of the U.S. Government. Canadians who served with U.S. Forces in Viet-Nam also find themselves in an awkward position if they require medical treatment for an injury sustained while in the Service. On return to Canada their medical requirements will not be paid for by the U.S. Government because they are Canadian citizens and, since they took part in a campaign in which

Canada was not involved, they are not entitled to medical treatment by DVA. Not only are the regulations covering veterans' benefits different from country to country but, they change frequently.

On behalf of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Foreign Relations Division arranges for Canadian veterans to be medically examined in the country they reside. This determines whether or not a veteran is entitled to a pension. If he is, the CPC will authorize an award of pension, but it remains the responsibility of Bud Nelson and his staff to arrange for the necessary medical or surgical treatment or dental care and any transportation involved. They also arrange for disability pensioners to be examined, periodically, for pension re-assessment purposes. In addition, they arrange for the Commission to receive reports to determine if a pensioner can qualify for an award of Attendance Allowance or Exceptional Incapacity Allowance.

Queries from Canadian veterans living abroad should be directed to the Foreign Relations Division, Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario.

### Some historical dates in July

On July 22, 1793, explorer Alexander Mackenzie reached Dean Inlet on the Pacific Ocean after travelling overland across Canada. On the same date in 1948, Newfoundland voted for Confederation with Canada.

The Lachine Canal, Canada's first step towards opening up the Great Lakes for salt-water ships, was completed 149 years ago on July 23, 1825, after four years of work. The canal, bypassing the rapids immediately upstream of Montreal on the St. Lawrence River, was first planned in 1700 by the French. A shallow canal at Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, was dug in 1798 and in 1841, immediately after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, the Welland Canal past Niagara Falls was modernized. By 1855, steamers drawing 11 feet of water could move from the sea to Lake Superior.

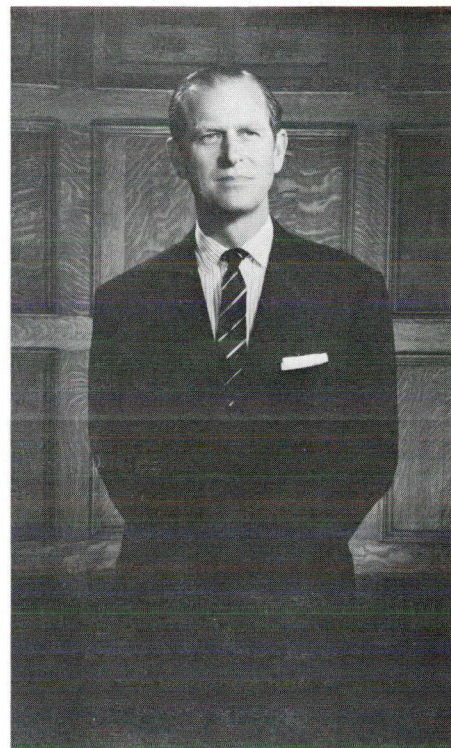
On July 24, 1534, Jacques Cartier landed at the site of Gaspé, Quebec, and claimed Canada for France; and on the same date in 1762, the French captured St. John's, Newfoundland.



### Canadian portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip

Secretary of State J. Hugh Falkner recently announced that the Government of Canada had adopted a new official photograph (right) of Queen Elizabeth. The portrait, and the one shown of Prince Philip, were taken by Cavouk of Toronto during the royal couple's visit to Ottawa for the Commonwealth Conference in August 1973.

Artin Cavoukian, or Cavouk, is an artist of Armenian origin, who was born in Turkey in 1915 and has been living in Canada since 1958. He was one of the first professional portraitists to use colour photography, and has been commissioned to photograph many leading figures in Canada and abroad. Among his subjects have been former Governors-General Roland Michener and Georges Vanier, Mme Vanier and representatives of the Soviet Union's artistic and scientific community.



### Canada and India discuss nuclear co-operation

A joint press release issued by the Canadian and Indian Governments on August 2 stated that discussions between India and Canada held in Ottawa from July 29 to 31 were both a continuation of the bilateral consultations held in New Delhi in November 1973 and a result of an invitation by the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of India.

The Indian delegation was led by Foreign Secretary (Deputy Minister), Kewal Singh, Ministry of External Affairs and assisted by High Commissioner for India, U. Bajpai, in Ottawa. In addition to having discussions with Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs A.E. Ritchie, and Canadian International Development Agency President, Paul Gérin-Lajoie, Mr. Kewal Singh had meetings with Prime Minister Trudeau, former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Alastair Gillespie.

Discussions centred mainly on nuclear co-operation arrangements and the different attitude of the two governments towards the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. India's economic development priori-

ties and its response to the problems created by the world-wide rise in prices of energy, fertilizer and food were also discussed.

The problem during the meetings, stated the press release, was to explore the differences in an effort to reach agreement on which future co-operation could be based. Some of the points under consideration were of a nature not easy to resolve and the first series of meetings should, therefore, be regarded as exploratory. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the frank exchange of views on these difficult issues in a friendly atmosphere.

It was clear from the discussions that Canada and India were both deeply concerned with the dangerous consequences of proliferation of nuclear weapons — both the increase of nuclear arsenals by the present nuclear-weapons states and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by other states. Both countries intend to contribute actively to international discussions concerning nuclear non-proliferation.

In the light of these discussions, it is expected that a further meeting will be held.

Canada has expressed the hope that

India would contribute to the success of international efforts to strengthen and improve the non-proliferation prospects by refraining from any further testing at least until after the 1975 conference to review the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been held and governments have had an opportunity to examine and act upon its recommendations.

The earlier decision of the Canadian Government to suspend co-operation in the nuclear field and to concentrate its aid to India during the current year largely in the food and agricultural areas is being maintained.

### Wheat for Ethiopia famine

Canada is providing an additional 10,000 tons of wheat for the relief of famine in Ethiopia, former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp announced on July 26.

Shipping costs from Canada to drought areas in Ethiopia will also be paid out of allocations of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Canadian wheat is scheduled for delivery in October (the date Ethiopian officials have requested) so that ports would be less congested with emergency



supplies arriving from other donors.

The contribution is Canada's fourth for famine-stricken Ethiopia; a shipment of 4,000 tons of Canadian wheat, purchased under a grant of \$1.5 million, arrived in Ethiopia last May. Other assistance under this grant included the provision of \$140,000 for trucks. Earlier, Canada had provided a donation of \$50,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies for its drought-relief programs, and more recently Canada contributed \$58,750 to the International Red Cross for similar programs in Ethiopia and the six famine-stricken Sahelian countries in West Africa.

The first shipment of Canadian wheat has been delivered to drought areas, and three-quarters of it has been distributed to famine victims.

Last autumn Ethiopian and United Nations officials estimated that two million people in the provinces of Tigre and Wallo were affected by the drought. Assistance was estimated at 214,000 metric tons of grain, with Ethiopia to provide 50,000 metric tons and the remaining 164,000 to come from donor agencies. To date, only 122,000 metric tons have been pledged by donors.

The drought has now spread to the southern part of the country, affecting three-quarters of a million people. Although food requirements for people in these areas have not yet been established, it is estimated that another 85,000 tons of grain will be needed.

The effects of the drought are not expected to diminish until late this year or early 1975.

est. The Institute, he said, brings together scientists of many disciplines, including medical doctors, physiologists and all types of engineer. "Many of them," he said, "are at present assessing the public health hazards of atmospheric pollution by lead but the use of air conditioners is very widespread and we will make it our business to investigate this new matter in an attempt to determine whether there is in fact a hazard."

The Buchneas' own investigation was motivated by Dr. Buchnea's discovery of a thick layer of grey dust covering all surfaces in various cold rooms in which air was maintained at between three and six degrees Celsius. The dust was analyzed and found to contain aluminum compounds. On visual examination of several air conditioners, the grills were found to be severely corroded. This discovery led to an investigation further afield. It was soon shown that, in normal working space whether the temperature was higher, the aluminum did not fall out as dust but was present in the air, nevertheless. Dr. Buchnea points out that the existence of other gaseous pollutants could influence the composition of corrosion products.

### Air conditioners possible source of pollution

Air conditioners can be a significant source of air pollution, concludes a University of Toronto health scientist. Whether or not the pollution, in the form of finely divided compounds of aluminum, constitutes a health hazard is a matter that will now be investigated.

The finding is reported in the current number of *Environmental Science and Technology*, a publication of the American Chemical Society, in a paper entitled "Air Pollution by Aluminum Compounds Resulting from Corrosion of Air Conditioners". The authors are Dr. Dmytro Buchnea, an assistant professor at Toronto University's Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, and his son, Alexander Buchnea, a graduate student in the Department of Physics, now with Ecolex Limited of Toronto.

In various laboratories and in a hospital they discovered that, during summer

days when air conditioners were at peak operation, there was a dust concentration of various aluminum salts several times higher than that regarded as acceptable by Ontario Air Pollution Standards. The dust was shown to be similar in content to eroded aluminum components of air conditioners in the rooms. In one office, for example, the dust concentration was found to be 364 micrograms per cubic metre of air. Provincial standards specify 65 micrograms as the maximum acceptable concentration of neutral dust. The University's Institute for Environmental Studies will now attempt to determine whether the dust is in fact physiologically neutral and whether its particle size is such that it would accumulate in people's lungs.

Dr. Buchnea points out that an average person inhales about four and one quarter cubic metres of air in ten hours. At the concentrations measured, this would contain 1,533 micrograms of the aluminum-based dust, of which up to one-third, if they reached the aveoli, or very fine air tubes of the lungs, might be retained there. Particles that are less than one millionth of a metre in diameter reach the aveoli and may be retained.

### Investigation necessary

Professor Tom Hutchinson, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies, said he had read the paper with inter-

### Canada/Jamaica troop-training

A company of about 90 soldiers, and a 30-man band, from the Jamaica Defence Force will train at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa this summer.

From August 9 to September 8 the soldiers will work with their Canadian counterparts in regular-mechanized and weapons-training. During this time the troops will also take sightseeing tours of southern Ontario.

The program is part of a periodic Canadian/Jamaican exchange agreement under which soldiers from each country are able to take advantage of each other's training territory. It also permits the Jamaican troops to learn from experience with a larger force.

The last time Jamaican troops trained in Canada was in 1972.

Canadians will train in Jamaica at a later date.

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*Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.*

*Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.*